The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5323 號三十二百三千五第 日十三月十年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1874. 二拜禮 號八月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

December 7, ARRATOON APCAR, British str., 2,153, A. B. Mactavish, Calcutta 18th November, General.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

December 7, MALAY, American ship, 812, B. P. Clough, San Francisco 17th October General.—RUSSELL & Co.

December 7, GEELONG, British str., 1,124, Chas. Fraser, Shanghai 4th December, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

December 7, FORMOSA, Spanish steamer, 355, Morales, Amoy 6th December, General.—VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

December 7, ALTONA, German steamer, 1,179, Kennett Horo, Saigon 28th November, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Departures.

December 7, Portuguese transport INDIA, for Macao.

December 7, KVIK, for Whampoa.

December 7, MACTAN, str., for Amoy.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 7TH.

Amoy, str., for Shanghai.
Kvik, for Whampoa.
Braemar Castle, str., for Singapore and London.
Mactan, str., for Amoy.
Henriette Behn, for Manila.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., from Calcutta:—
Messrs. Morton, McPherson, C. Jamsetjee, Mastors de Cruz (2) and Romford.

Per *Geelong*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mr. Fitzgerald, Baron Von Overbeck and servant; second class, Mr. and Mrs. Croft, and Miss C. Romberg, and 85 Chinese.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Amoy:—
Mr. Orr, Mrs. Clark, two children and servant, and 227 Chinese.

Per *Altona*, str., from Saigon:—
53 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Mactan*, str., for Amoy:—
50 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Braemar Castle*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
2 Cabin, 3 distressed seamen, and 20 Chinese deck.

Reports.

The American ship *Malay* reports left San Francisco on 17th October, and had fine weather throughout.

The Spanish steamship *Formosa* reports left Amoy on 6th December at 10.15 a.m. Had moderate monsoon throughout to arrival at 5 p.m. on the 7th instant.

The P. & O. steamship *Geelong* reports left Shanghai on 4th December. Had light N.E. monsoon and fine weather the first part. From Turnabout strong monsoon and cloudy with high following sea. Off the Lightship (Shanghai), exchanged signals with the ship *Northampton* of London, bound in. On the 5th, passed the Co.'s steamer *Bangalore*, bound up.

The German steamship *Altona* reports left Saigon on 28th November. Had heavy gales and high sea to lat. 9.30 N.; from thence on 2nd instant had fresh gales and high sea to arrival in this port at 6.30 p.m. on 7th instant. On 1st inst., whilst hove-to, one of the Chinese crew was washed overboard, but was saved by means of a rope thrown to him.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 Noon,
John Hall & Son's Gunpowder.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1869

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
OFFICE:—*No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*
ED. CHASTEL.
3m 1812 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby begs to notify for general information that there is no Partnership whatever in the Photographic business carried on under the Style or Firm of AFONG, the Undersigned being the Sole Proprietor.
Mr. M. NOGUEIRA MENDES is authorized to sign my name per procuration.
AFONG,
Photographer.
tf 1839 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. S. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

S. S. *CROCUS*, FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Steamer must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 12th instant, or they will not be recognized.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
9d 2009 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

HORSES.

TO be Sold, (the Property of Colonel SMITH, 80th Regiment,) the following HORSES, viz.:—
"LINNET," a thorough-bred Australian.
"STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER," Grey Australian, carries a Lady.
"FINETTE," Bay Australian Mare, a good Lady's Hack.
1995 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TOWN OFFICE:—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S PRAYA PREMISES.)

THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that, having secured the Services of a skilled English Pastry-cook and Baker, they are making daily, and are prepared to receive orders for, all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD, Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes.	*Fancy Biscuits.*
POUND CAKE.	CUSTARD BISCUITS.
MADEIRA "	QUEEN'S "
SEED "	ASSORTED "
SULTANA "	GINGER "
TIFFIN "	BRANDY WAFERS.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.	GERMAN WAFERS.
Plain Biscuits.	
SODA BISCUITS.	BUTTER BISCUITS.
WATER "	ABERNETHY "
WINE "	RICH CHEESE "

Also,

Oatmeal Cakes; Breakfast Buns, plain and with fruits; Soda Scones; Milk Scones; Wheaten Bread; Cottage Bread; Twisted Bread; French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; Scotch Buns, &c., &c.

WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.
2m 1984 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

ROYAL HOTEL,
MACAO.

THE above Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 103, Praya Grande, two doors from the former building.

This New House having formerly been the Hotel of Messrs. HOOKER and LANE, and lately the residence of BARON DO CERCAL, offers the best possible accommodation that may be desired in an establishment of this kind. The Undersigned, Proprietor of the above-named Hotel, has great pleasure in informing the Public that he has spared no pains to render his new Establishment worthy of general commendation. With the new improvements added to it, visitors will find in it every accommodation required, and as a family Lodging, Ladies will find it both nice and comfortable; the Bath Rooms are all on the same floor as the Bed Rooms, most of which have fire places, and are situated in the quietest part of the House.

The Undersigned, in commending to the Public his new Establishment, begs to solicit a continuation of their Patronage.
L. A. DE GRACA,
Proprietor.
Royal Hotel,
Macao, 7th November, 1874. [1851

STEAM FERRY.

THE Steam Ferry Company's new and commodious Steam-launch *"CITY OF VICTORIA"*, otherwise called *"FI-YING,"* will run daily between HONGKONG and YOW-MA-TEE, leaving Messrs. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.'s Wharf for YOW-MA-TEE every hour, from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M., returning every half hour. FARES:—For Europeans, Cabin Five (5) cents, Chinese 2½ cents. This boat and the *"KOWLOONG"* can be chartered for pleasure parties, and for towing purposes, at moderate rates, by applying to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.
tf 1926 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

Intimations.

ROSE & Co.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of GOODS for the present Season, which they have just received:—

Ladies' Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
" Cloth and Serge Do.
FUR TRIMMINGS of every description.
Ladies' Silk, Serge, and Rep COSTUMES.
Girls' COSTUMES.
Boys' SAILOR SUITS.
EDINBRO' SETS for Children, consisting of JACKET, MUFF, and COLLARET.
WOOLLEN SHAWLS,
and
SHETLAND WRAPS
in great Variety.
Eiderdown QUILTS and SKIRTS,
PETTICOATS.
Opera HOODS and CLOAKS.
French MILLINERY.
Latest Novelties in HATS and BONNETS, Velvet, Felt, Straw, and Chip.
French FLOWERS, PLUMES, and Fancy FEATHERS.
Choice designs in JET TRIMMINGS.
LINEN and FANCY SETS, Assorted, including
"The New Beaded BERTHA and SACHEL."
"The Patent DRESS IMPROVER."
SILKS, VELVETEENS.
New Diagonal SERGES.
REPS, SATIN CLOTHS.
French MERINOS, in all Colours.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Paris Kid GLOVES.
Gentlemen's French BOOTS.
HOSIERY.
Gentlemen's SHIRTS, Oxford and White.
Cashmere and Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS.
Gentlemen's Dressing JACKETS and GOWNS.
SCARVES.
TIES.
Cash's Celebrated Friction TOWELS.
PERFUMERY in variety.
Berlin WOOL WORK of every description.
CRICKET SETS, complete,
&c., &c., &c.
2020 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

THOMPSON & HIND

Invite Inspection of
THEIR NEW GOODS
FOR THE
AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASON.
LADIES' DRESSES,
In "HOME SPUN" and other new Materials.
LADIES' PARIS TRIMMED HATS
AND
BONNETS.
CLOTH JACKETS AND MANTLES,
Plain and Trimmed with Fur.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
In Grograin and Ducape.
PLAID SHAWLS
AND
AUSTRIAN BLANKETS
For Chair Rugs.
THE UNIQUE BODICE AND "MARIE STUART" CORSET.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING,
AND
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
83, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.
1767 Hongkong, 26th October, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per German Steamer "Sylvia."
PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. Do. Do. BEEF.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1898 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
WORKS at EAST POINT.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS,
(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)

THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by *Fire Insurance* under Open Policies, when required.
For Particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship *"Emigrante"* will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925, June 15

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 8th December, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
(For account of the concerned,)—

H in diamond { 767 Kegs, each 20 lbs. FF, JOHN HALL & SON'S GUNPOWDER.
" " { 38 Cases, each 25 lb. Tins FFF, JOHN HALL & SON'S GUNPOWDER.

All more or less Damaged by Sea Water, ex "Lord Macaulay."

The Powder can be inspected on board the Government Powder Hulk.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risks on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2001 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to Sell by Public Auction (on board), on
SATURDAY,
the 12th December, 1874, at 12 o'clock Noon, *(instead of the time previously advertised,)*
The receiving Hulk
"FORT WILLIAM,"
of about 1,800 Tons Register, as she now lies in the Harbour.

The Hull, One Anchor, and 75 fathoms Chain to be sold in one lot.

Spare Anchors, Cables, &c., will be sold separately.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, and to be taken delivery of within twenty-four hours after fall of the hammer.

The Steamer *Scada* will leave the Company's Office Wharf at 11.45 A.M. on the day of sale for the conveyance of intending Purchasers.

For further particulars and inspection orders, apply to
CHAS. P. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1990 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 14th December, 1874, at 2 P.M.—
The following WINES, SPIRITS, &c., to close sundry Consignments:—
8 in diamond, 198/215, 54 Doz. Pale SHERRY.
" " 161/79, 23 " PORT WINE.
" " 206/33, 18 Cases do. do.
25 Doz. 1 Crown SHERRY.
20 " CHAMPAGNE.
20 " Cutler's BRANDY.
5 " De Lossy's CHAMPAGNE.
4 Quarter-Casks SHERRY.
Tea
5 Cases Assorted French VEGETABLES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1988 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) on
TUESDAY,
the 15th December, 1874, at Noon,
On Board,—
The Peruvian Ship
"EMIGRANTE,"
(formerly American Ship *Guiding Star*,) of 946 Tons Register, as she now lies in this harbour at Kowloon, with all her Apparel and Gear.

TERMS OF SALE:—Half of the Purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the other half on transfer, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Vessel at Purchaser's risk at the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
2027 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

IN THE GOODS OF ALEXANDER MACDONALD, DECEASED.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late ALEXANDER MACDONALD, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on
FRIDAY,
the 15th day of January, 1875, at Noon, on the Premises.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at PRAYA WEST, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 184, containing about 2,000 square feet, with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.

The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.

And,

At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.

Also,

The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates, Yellow Metal, Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.
Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts, Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails, Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.

And,

A QUANTITY of TIMBER.

The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*

TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. On the other Lots, cash before delivery. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2044 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, DDS.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
(has returned to Hongkong, and is ready to receive Patients.)
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will in future be able only to receive Patients for consultation at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, from Mid-day to 2 P.M., instead of, as heretofore, to 3 P.M.
FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES,
M.D.
1m 1858 Hongkong, 10th November, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 970 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

Intimations.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, &c.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) marked "Tenders for the Improvement of the Drainage at Murray Barracks," will be received in this Office, up to Noon of the 16th day of December, 1874, from Persons desirous of contracting for the Execution of the same.

Plans, &c., can be seen, and all further information obtained, at the Royal Engineers' Office, Queen's Road, from the 10th to the 14th instant, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted.

No Tender will be recognized unless the party making it shall have previously registered his name and address, with those of two eligible securities in the Royal Engineers' Office.
C. M. MOLONY,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 7th December, 1874. [2051

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, Alexandra Terrace.

The DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAUD & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street, adjoining the HONGKONG CLUB.

PREMISES, No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Eleventh day of December next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations in the Articles of Association with regard to the Reserve Fund.

A subsequent MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the Twenty-[illegible] at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Resolution as may be passed at the Meeting convened for the first named date.
By Order of the Board,
W. LEEDE,
Secretary.
4d 1887 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY,
Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.
MORRISON & CO.,
SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IS prepared to fill orders for all OCEAN CLOCKS, Astronomical Clocks, Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Gongs and Price Lists. [1y 2042

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

ONE of the PASSENGERS, named CHUE LEUNG PO, lately took a passage from [illegible] on board the steamer *Orissa* bound for this port. After [illegible] he became [illegible] and [illegible] died in consequence. Through the kindness of Captain W. H. PICKERT, the Chief Officer, and the Surgeon, the Corpse, however, was wrapped up in canvas, and was conveyed to this port, so that the body might be buried in his native place. To record this act of the above named gentlemen's benevolence, this notice is hereby given.
THE CHINESE PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMER "ORISSA."
7d 2041 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

No. 196.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until THURSDAY, 10th December, 1874, at Noon, for the EXECUTION of certain WORK and for the SUPPLY of BOATS, viz.:—
(1.)—Sundry Repairs to the Police Hulk, details of which can be obtained on board the Hulk or at the Office of the Captain Superintendent of Police.
(2.)—Six Whale Boats.
Forms of Tenders will be supplied on board the Hulk or at the Central Police Barracks.
Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1874. [5d 2022

HONGKONG BAKERY,
Established at No. 40, Central Market, in 1863.
CHRISTMAS DAY.

RUSTOMJEE RUTTUNJEE begs to inform the Public and Community of Hongkong and out Stations that he is ready to make CHRISTMAS CAKES and all other sorts of CAKES, BREAD, BISCUITS, and other CONFECTIONERY at the following prices:—

	$ c.		$ c.
Plum Wedding Cakes pr. lb.	0.90	Current Cakes pr. doz.	1.00
Plum Cakes pr. lb.	0.70	Spun Cakes pr. doz.	0.50
Seed Cakes "	0.45	Bun Cakes pr. doz.	1.00
Almond Cakes "	0.70	Mince Pies "	2.00
Macroom Cakes pr. doz.	1.00		

All other sorts of CONFECTIONERY and ASTRY at moderate price.
1m 1980 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of LOUIS GUSTAVE VASSALLO, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st Day of February, 1875, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.
J. FAIRBAIRN,
Administrator.
td 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN C. FINE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned; and all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Administrator.
1772 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

In the Goods of MANOEL DA SILVA, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIM against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of their Claim to the Undersigned before the 1st day of February, 1875, after which date no Claim will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted are requested to make Payment without delay.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1874.
A. A. BOTELHO,
M. A. D'AZEVEDO,
Executors.
1m 1876]

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES, PRESENTS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received their usual very CHOICE SELECTION of CHRISTMAS GOODS,
COMPRISING:—
DELICACIES for the TABLE.
A Fine Assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for PRESENTS.
HANDSOME BOXES,
filled with the Choicest BONBONS.
BONBONNIERES,
in great Assortment.
CHOCOLATE BONBONS.
MECHANICAL and other TOYS,
in great variety, for CHILDREN.
DOLLS,
Elegantly Dressed.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
STILTON CHEESE.
CRACKERS for DINNER TABLES:
ROSE WATER.
COMICAL CONVERSATIONAL.
SURPRISE.
DRUIDS' ORACLE.
BREACH OF PROMISE.
LADIES' PARLIAMENT.
CUPID'S CHRISTMAS GAMBOLS.
GALATEA.
QUEEREE THAN EVER, &c., &c., &c.
FANCY CHOCOLATE
in profuse variety.
FRUIT COMFITS.
EVA PLUMS.
CRYSTALLIZED DESSERT FRUITS.
WORK BOXES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
WRITING CASES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Carved and Plain.
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS,
Carved and Plain.
LIQUEURS.
DRY SHERRIES.
FINE OLD PORT.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS.
IRISH WHISKY LL.
BRANDIES
various Brands.
CHAMPAGNE,
Krug and others.
DIARIES and CALENDARS
for 1875.
&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
2063 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1875.

THE Garden Committee propose to hold the above Exhibition on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th and 20th February.

Schedules of the Prizes can be obtained on application to
CHARLES FORD,
Superintendent of the Government Gardens.
7d 2034 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Twenty Shares numbered 11,921 to 11,940 have this day been Forfeited by resolution of the Board of Directors under the Provisions of Article IX. of the Articles of Association.
By Order,
H. KLÆR,
Acting Secretary.
2035 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

STEAMER *GLENLYON*, FROM LONDON AND PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., from whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given before 5 P.M. TO-DAY. Goods in Godown after 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
2031 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

BRITISH BARK *LORD MACAULAY*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1968 Hongkong, 28th November, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Meikong," 19th November, 1874.
G ... ... 670 pigs Lead.
J ... ... 670 " "
Carrall for Mrs. White } ... ... 8 boxes Lagages.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1874.

Intimations.

CITY HALL THEATRE.
Crowded nightly by the Elite and Fashion of the City to witness the Superlative Farewell Performances of
SMITH'S ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL COMBINATION.
The Audience last night astounded and delighted with the New Programme.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 8th,
More Wondrous Feats and Select Delineations of the high school of the Gymna by the
A. DE CASTRO FAMILY
ZUILA, the only living Lady Trapezian, greeted last night with deafening applause for her graceful and matchless Performance on the Flying Trapeze.
MADAME DE CASTRO,
Serio Comedienne, Vocalist, and Danseuse.
MISS SHAPTER AND E. McLEAN,
The unrivalled Scotch Reel Dancers and Pantomimists, applauded to the echo.
YOUNG ENGLAND, ALBERTIO, and ANNETTE, the marvellous young Athletes, in their beautiful Aerial Evolutions.
LOYAL, King of the Air, Champion Gymnast, Acrobat and Bicycle Rider.
MASTER McLEAN, the humorous Grotesque.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M., to commence at 9.
Dress Circle, $2; Stalls, $2; Second Seats, $1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where a Plan of Theatre may be seen.
P. H. KIRBY, *Manager.*
2049 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Morales, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
3d 2052 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

NEW YORK, LONDON, AND CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Company's Steamer
"MONGOL,"
Captain Flamank, will leave for the above Ports on the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents.
5d 2045 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Steamship
"MILTON,"
expected daily from Saigon, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2047 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"CHINAMAN,"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2053 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"CANDELARIA,"
as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HEMEDIOS & Co.
tf 2046 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

THE BRITISH STEAMER *ARRATOON APCAR*, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will at once be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
6d 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. & S. S. CO.'S S.S. *ACHILLES*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th instant, for shipment per *MENELAUS*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
4d 2040 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *ACHILLES* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 5th December, 1874.

Goods

To be Let.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. Ede, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
tf 2013 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Wyndham Street, with entrance in Arbuthnot Road.
Apply to
V. GUTIERREZ,
No. 26, Wyndham Street.
7d 2021 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. VAUCHER.
Gas and Water laid throughout; also, Stables and Coach-house attached.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
1m 1895 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET,

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September.

THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY,"
FOR 1875.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so *without delay*. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.
Daily Press Office, Dec. 3rd, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 8TH, 1874.

THE amount of attention which the tragedy on board the steamer *Spark* has attracted at home, as compared with that which has from time to time been elicited with respect to other occurrences in China, is worthy of notice as illustrating a tendency [illegible] public [illegible], which has a some[illegible] portant bearing upon our relations with this country. Although the outrage on board the steamer *Spark* formed a very sad occurrence, such as must call forth regret on the part of all who heard of it, there was little in it in its general bearing which would compare in importance with many outbreaks and disturbances in China, which have attracted but little notice in the Home journals. The occurrences of this kind which have attracted attention have seldom led the public at home or the journals representing them to the natural conclusion to which they should lead, that, namely, of suggesting a more vigorous policy on the part of the Home Government in protecting its subjects in these parts of the world. The Yangchow outrage; the affair at Formosa, and the very serious disturbance which took place at Ningkuo were all matters of grave import in regard to the necessity of showing a strong front to a set of people who, though, upon the whole they may be peaceably inclined, still number among them some of the most desperate ruffians in the world. Yet all these matters were treated comparatively lightly in regard to this obvious bearing of the facts connected with them. For the most part the Europeans concerned were blamed for having been in such a position that an outrage upon them could be made; and in one memorable case, that of the Formosa affair, the Consul, the late Mr. GIBSON, was actually censured before the SECRETARY OF STATE for Foreign Affairs had heard his account of the matter, for having taken measures by calling in the aid of the gunboats, to prevent the whole of the foreign residents being murdered. In all these cases, only a very partial hearing was given to those on the side of the foreigners, and it has been for the most part assumed that the necessity for taking greater precautions to protect foreign subjects which was from time to time pointed out in the papers in China, was mainly the result of prejudice and needless alarm. That such was not the case, residents in China know only too well; but it has been impossible to make people at home believe that such views were founded upon the true merits of the matter. The preponderating amount of attention, which such an affair as that of the *Spark* has caused may, however, be accounted for upon one ground, which probably will explain a great deal of the difficulty which exists in enabling people at home to form a just estimate of affairs in China. It is simply that the *Spark* matter was one which was easily comprehended. An attack by a set of ruffians upon the crew and passengers on board a steamer is a matter which can be understood by the ordinary lights possessed at home, and is not burdened with any considerations which make it difficult to follow the narrative of the event, or to estimate its exact bearing. There is nothing about Taoutais or Footais or any other of the technicalities which generally crop up in an account of any occurrence in China, to trouble the reader, and above all he is spared the pains of endeavouring to form a judgment upon a different state of things to that which is familiar to him. This task, difficult even for educated and thoughtful men, is almost impossible with those who have not such advantages. They have nothing wherewith to compare the actual state of affairs; and not finding any counterpart in their experience for what is described as existing in China, they assume that the statements made are incorrect or the foibles of theorists, and thus put aside as unreliable the testimony of those best able to afford the most reliable information and the soundest opinions. It will probably take many years before this difficulty can be got over if, indeed, it can be done away with at all; and unfortunately people in China must be content that affairs be somewhat misunderstood, and congratulate themselves if, with the disadvantages that exist, even their main bearings are fairly appreciated.

The steamer *Sarpedon* is reported as having passed through the Canal.

The steamers *Antenor* and *Glenartney* are wired as having arrived in London.

Shipments of the following specie have been made from London, to the 4th instant:—For Hongkong, £24,000; for Shanghai, £6,000.

From Manchester, to the 4th instant, the following Cottons have been shipped:—To Hongkong, 6,625,000 yards Plain Cottons, 290,000 yards Coloured, 50,000 yards Printed, and 970,000 lbs. Twist. To Shanghai, 17,250,000 yards Plain Cottons, 850,000 yards Coloured, 210,000 yards Printed and 30,000 lbs. Twist.

The *Madras Athenæum* states that a suit has been filed in the Madras High Court against the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, for the recovery of a fixed deposit, amounting to Rs. 4,000, and interest thereon from the date when the same fell due. It is said that the objection taken by the Bank to the return of the deposit is that the depositor cannot produce the receipt issued for the amount of the deposit, the said receipt having been lost in passing through the Post Office en route from the Bank to the depositor, and that the Bank claims an indemnity before paying back the deposit. This case is important to a large portion of the community as to whether a Bank has the right to demand an indemnity before returning a deposit, the receipt for which cannot be produced, never having reached the depositor, and which is marked, "Not transferable."

SUPREME COURT.

7th December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

CHAN SING *v.* WONG ACHEONG.—$139.60.—This was a claim for balance alleged to be due on a building contract, and for extra work.

Mr. Holmes was for plaintiff, and Mr. Johnson for defendant.

Evidence was taken, and the case was ultimately adjourned to admit of the contract in Chinese being examined by the shroff of the Supreme Court.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

7th December.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

M. Glass, engineer on board the steamship *Formosa*, charged Ho Achoi, a cook unemployed, with embezzling the sum of $35 from the engineers' mess, on the 21st August. Remanded, and defendant admitted to bail in $200.

SLEEPY WATCHMAN.

Vera Sammy, a watchman at the West Point Roundry, charged with sleeping on duty was fined $10, or three weeks' imprisonment.

BREAKING A STREET LAMP.

Lee Ahum, a cook, was charged with breaking a gas lamp at Shek Tong Tsoy with a stone. Ordered to make amends 50 cents and fined $5, or 14 days' imprisonment.

CHILD SELLING.

The remanded case in which Lee Acheong was charged with selling his clansman's child in Staunton Street, came on again before two magistrates, and previous evidence having been repeated, the defendant was sent to 18 months' hard labour.

[illegible] charged chinese consulate Nos. 351, 404, 408, 358 and 497, with excess of duty in that they took a boat and boarded a junk without first reporting to Inspector Stroud or to the Sergeant in charge.

Evidence was taken at some length and the first defendant was fined $5; the second was fined $3; the third $2, and the rest were discharged.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The remanded case in which one Cheow Ayung was charged by Mok Akow with cutting and wounding him with a sword at Lap-sap-wan came on, but the complainant and his two witnesses perjured themselves by giving false evidence, the defendant was discharged, and the two witnesses were fined $10 each.

ASSAULT.

An Indian named Abdool Rahman was sent to three weeks' hard labour for assaulting a barber named Ho Ahim.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Ho Achun, a coolie, was charged by Inspector Burns with highway robbery on the Mat-tow-wai Road. He asked for a remand, which was granted for a week.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

RESCUING A PRISONER.

P.C. Sier, No. 38, charged W. Condy, a petty officer on board H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, with rescuing a prisoner from him in East Street.

The defendant said he hoped he knew the law better than to commit himself in that way. He simply got mixed up in the crowd and was apprehended.

Fined 40 shillings.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF COTTON.

Sikh constable No. 667 charged Leung Ayung, a coolie, with the unlawful possession of cotton valued 6 cents.

The defendant, who gave varied accounts of where he got it from, was fined 40 shillings.

STREET GAMBLING.

Sikh constable No. 661 charged Tau Awing and another with gambling at the back of the Sing Ping Theatre, at 10 p.m. on the 6th inst. Sent to seven days' hard labour each.

MORE COTTON.

Fan Abai, a coolie, was charged by Corporal Christie, of H.M. Royal Engineers, with stealing two handfuls of cotton from a bale a coolie was carrying from Mody's godown towards McGregor's buildings.

The defendant was sent to one month's hard labour, and was ordered to be flogged twice, twelve strokes each time.

THE "SPARK" TRAGEDY.

This case was again further remanded till to-morrow, as the Viceroy of Canton had not yet produced the necessary witnesses. The defendants said the witnesses the Viceroy would produce were very bad fellows. His Worship said they must be to have associated with them (the defendants).

LARCENY.

Leong Wuh Keh, a boatman, was charged with deliberately entering a shed at Shek-tong-tsoy and stealing a red blanket. Sent to one month's hard labour.

THE two Courts sat at 9.30 a.m. and rose at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(*From the Englishman.*)

LONDON, November 10th, 4 p.m.

An enquiry is proceeding at Kanhpur relative to the supposed Nána. It is not thought at Kanhpur that he is the real man.

November 11th.

Lords Penzance and Hampton, Majors-General Johnson, Herbert and Foster, and Messieurs Welby and Bouverie have been gazetted Royal Commissioners for the Court of Enquiry to ascertain the best means of ensuring the rapidity of promotion and of making an adequate provision for promotion throughout the Army, and also to ascertain in what way the relations of the officers of British forces to the officers of the Indian Staff Corps may be so adjusted as to do justice to each of them.

LAHOR, November 11th.

Indian Public Opinion's advices from Kábul confirm the report of Sardár Yákub Khán consenting to meet his father at Kábul, where he was expected to arrive last week.

Under the title of "Three Essays on Religion," the late Mr. John Stuart Mill wrote a remarkable work, which is about to be published. The subject is considered under three heads, viz.: Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism.

SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* has the following:—The native community have been much interested lately in a romantic case of abduction. A Chinese General who had achieved distinction in the suppression of the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunan, was passing through Shanghai on his way to have an audience at the capital, when he somehow had an opportunity of seeing a Celestial beauty of whose graces he became at once enamoured. The young lady was already betrothed, and the happy event of her marriage was within a few days of being consummated; but on his return from Peking, the amorous General took steps to wrest the prize from the bridegroom expectant. By a liberal use of money he seems to have secured instruments ready enough to work his will. The maternal guardian of the young lady yielded to the influence of specie, and gave the gallant suitor a preference over the gentleman who, by the sacredness of Chinese betrothal, had the right to the young lady's hand. A *tepao* who had been a detective in the Municipal service, and had become rich by blackmailing among the large class of unprotected Chinese females who live in the foreign Settlements, was bought by the General, and he it is said, again tampered with one or more other detectives, whose eyes and mouths it was desirable to have closed. On the 11th of the last Chinese moon, about 7.30 p.m., a carriage started from 44 Wuhu road, after some evidences of agitation and excitement which were witnessed by the neighbours. An hour after the young lady left the carriage by the banks of the creek at Trefanchu corner, and was handed into a boat which at once set out for Soochow. It is said, however, that the gallant General has regretted his ardent haste, paid handsomely for his trifling with the lady's feelings and his breach of Chinese etiquette, and given the betrothed an opportunity of recovering his *fiancée*. In the interests of the public service, a strict investigation is being made into the matter so far as the detectives are concerned.

We hear that the case of Carter & Co. *v.* Dee-sing, which was heard in appeal by the Taotai and H. B. M. Consul on the 6th of June last, has been settled by arbitration. A resort to this course was, we believe, suggested by Mr. Medhurst, as the Taotai and he were entirely opposed in their judgments on the case. The Taotai agreed, and each side selected two merchants, the Chinamen, curiously enough, choosing Englishmen to represent their interests. The result was a decision of the nature of a compromise, the verdict being also a perfectly unanimous one. We are unable to give particulars, but the fact that such a settlement has been arrived at, shows that H. B. M. Consul has done well to suggest giving this method of adjustment a trial, before adopting the last recourse of reference to Peking, which turned out so unsatisfactorily in the Tate and Hawes case.

We take the subjoined paragraphs from the *Courier*:—

It is with extreme regret we have to state that, two mornings ago, the Settlement supplied another of the many warnings we have to be cautious in the use of fire-arms. A young gentleman in one of our leading hongs, while lounging about his room preparatory to dressing, took up a revolver and began to examine it. His "boy," in the next room heard the click of the weapon, as the chambers revolved. Presently he heard a shot, and, running in, found his master insensible on the floor. A shot had entered his brow and lodged about the brain. Medical aid was at once obtained; but, on examination, it was found that trepanning afforded the only chance of saving life. All that can be said at present is that he is still alive.

WINKING.

The purely reflexive part of the act of winking has been ingeniously timed by Dr. Sigismund Exner, who chose this act as the one best adapted to enable him to determine the time required for a complete reflex action. His apparatus consisted of a very light lever of straw, terminated at one end by a bristle which was applied to the eyelid; the other end being connected with the usual contrivance for exactly registering the beginning of muscular contraction. The stimulus was an electric spark, applied in two ways, by passing in front of the eye, and thus acting on the optic nerve, or by exciting the nerve of sensation by striking directly on the cornea. He found the interval between the spark and the beginning of motion (that is, the time occupied in the transmission and reflection [illegible] period of latent [illegible] in the muscle) to vary with the intensity of the stimulus, from about 1-18th to 1-24th of a second, the stronger the spark the quicker the action. The period of latent excitation of muscle in man has never been precisely determined. Dr. Exner estimated it at about a hundredth part of a second, which would reduce the time required for the purely reflexive part of the act of winking to about 1-22nd of a second for weak impression, and 1-27th of a second for stronger stimulus.

SURVEY OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

It may proof were needed of the necessity for an accurate system of survey in connection with the mercantile navy, it is to be found in a recently published "return of vessels surveyed by order of the Board of Trade" between the 5th August, 1873, and the 31st July, 1874. Of 295 vessels reported by Government officials for defects in hull, equipments, or machinery, 12 were found seaworthy, 263 unseaworthy, and in 20 cases the survey was still pending. Similar results followed in 8 ships reported by their crews, 6 of which were condemned as unseaworthy, 1 was found in proper condition, and 1 remained under judgment. Out of 19 reported by private persons, 1 only was found seaworthy, while 15 were condemned, and 3 cases remained undecided. In some instances, it would appear, defects were beyond all remedy, since a foot-note states that out of 322 vessels reported, 14 were either dismantled or broken up after survey. Under the head of "alleged cases of overloading," 23 ships out of 24 reported by Government officials and private firms were found unseaworthy, while the remaining vessel still remained under survey. It is suggestive to learn from a note at the foot of the table that "in no one instance on which the Act has been put in force has the allegation of overloading been found groundless." From this statement, coupled with the fact that 284 ships out of 322 reported for defects were found unseaworthy, it would appear proved that some shipowners are in the habit of sending their craft to sea in a dangerous condition. Since many cases of defective construction and overloading must have escaped notice, it is highly probable that even these alarming figures convey but an inadequate notion of the extent to which this evil practice is carried on.—*Globe.*

POSTAL WEIGHTS IN YOUR POCKETS.

The *London Iron Trade Exchange* says:—"Those who are in the habit of writing letters to any extent, whether in respect of home or foreign correspondence, must sometimes feel at a loss as to the number and value of the stamps to be put upon them. Weighing balances exist in most offices and studies, no doubt, but weights get mislaid or lost, and then the writer is in a difficulty. Now, most correspondents have some money in their pockets, and this may be made a substitute for weights if people only know how to use them for the purpose. Let it be our task to tell them. As the commonest pocket weights, bronze coins may be mentioned; they are generally at hand. At the Mint one pound weight of bronze is cut into forty-eight pence. Sixteen ounces go to a pound, and, therefore, three penny pieces go to an ounce, and for home letters three pennies in weight equal one penny stamp. One pound of bronze, again, is cut into eighty half-pence; therefore five half-pence weigh one ounce exactly, and in the scale would show that a penny stamp was needed to carry a letter of that weight or less. Ten farthings (a coin now seldom seen) are just as good. Standard silver coins are all made at the rate of sixty-six shillings to the pound troy. Thus five shillings weigh just below the ounce, if in good condition. Ten sixpences do the same, and the half-crown weighs a trifle less than half an ounce. Here, again, are ready-made weights for postal duty. Sovereigns are within a shade of a quarter ounce each in weight—for foreign correspondence, then, a sovereign is just the thing. Two half-sovereigns weigh also very nearly the quarter ounce, and they meet the requirements of foreign letters too. If these facts be borne in mind no one need be long in trouble about the weight and proper number of stamps to be put upon letters. To sum up briefly the foregoing, we give the following table:—

3 pennies	= 1 oz.	=	1d. stamp.
5 ½-pennies	= 1 „	=	„
10 farthings	= 1 „	=	„
5 shillings	= 1 „	=	„
1 ½-crown	= ½ „	=	1 extra ½d. stamp.
10 sixpences	= 1 „	=	1d. stamp.
1 sovereign	= ½ „	=	1d. stamp, foreign.
2 ½-sovereigns	= 1 „	=	1d. „ „

FIRE ARMS.

(*London Daily News.*)

A story which comes from New York shows that even the most peaceful persons in that somewhat turbulent city may suddenly encounter danger of no ordinary kind. A bull had, it appears, broken loose from a herd of cattle, and created some little disorder, when he suddenly betook himself to peacefully grazing on a plot near the centre of the town. No doubt, with appetite satisfied, he would presently have returned to the herd, and submitted to the conduct of his driver. But the policemen of New York would not allow matters to end in such fashion. A clothes line was procured and an attempt was made to lasso the bull. Of course it was ineffectual, and then the scene which ensued was simply appalling. This time the bull was roused to fury, and, dashing into the streets, began to toss and gore the populace indiscriminately, whereupon everybody who had a revolver or shot-gun, quite regardless of what might be the effect of a promiscuous discharge of lethal weapons in crowded streets, fired at the bull from every direction. Men half mad with whisky, we are told, poured out of the dram-shops, and contributed their quota to the general disturbance. From every other door some possessor of a pistol or rifle blazed away at the bull, or indeed at anything else that chanced to be handy. Shot-guns, pitchforks, and fire extinguishers were all used in the scrimmage; while the police brought up a coal-scuttle full of pistols and knives, and distributed them right and left. Very naturally the bull at length succumbed to the terrific onslaught. But it is not surprising to learn that thirty-three persons were seriously injured; and that of these most were wounded by the weapons rather than the animal. The whole scene is one eminently characteristic of an American city, and shows the wisdom which in this country declares the carrying of dangerous weapons to be a misdemeanour. Travellers from the United States will do well to bear this in mind, especially after the warning which was given a few days ago in a London theatre, when a revolver carelessly carried exploded accidentally. The possession and promiscuous use of firearms is far more to be dreaded than the onsets of any mad bull.

OSTEND OUT OF SEASON.

The Ostend natives still exist in their full number, and are, indeed, particularly well-to-do, having culled an unusually luxuriant crop of prosperity from nearly thirty thousand visitors during a long and brilliant salt-water season. But the unwelcome arrival, on the 1st of this month, of boisterous gales, drove the last lingerers by this shrimpy coast to the station with such precipitancy that within forty-eight hours of the first ominous *rafale*—which fermented the surface of the Channel, and raised a sandstorm that would have done credit to the Sahara—all the restaurants but two were shut up; the leading hotels had been forsaken by their domestic *personnel*; and several trains, full of waiters, chefs, undercooks, scullions, extra chambermaids, and *garçons de peine*, had cleared off the commissariat staff of the season—a by no means unimportant part of Ostend's floating population. There were still some Germans left on the *digue* when I arrived here—North Germans to a man—and their attitude towards the weather was not the least diverting of the "humours of the beach." When one has acquired, by long residence in the Fatherland, an exact appreciation of the dislike entertained by the Northern Teuton to fresh air in any considerable quantity, one experiences some difficulty in understanding why they come to the seaside at all—especially to Ostend, where breezes are domiciled, and gales such frequent visitors that they look upon themselves as quite at home there. The North German, *chez lui*, rigorously excludes every breath of air from his apartments, his theatres, his restaurants, his *Kneipe*, each of which he all but hermetically closes. But he is consequently much afflicted by a variety of physical ills and inconveniences, to mitigate which his doctors order him sea bathing, so he comes down to the great regenerator, and is profoundly uncomfortable by her shores. It might well be that an enlightened Prussian could picture to himself a place of eternal punishment as one in which there prevailed a perpetual thorough draught. His chief acknowledged enemy being Air, it is natural that he should fortify himself against that audacious and irrepressible foe. [illegible] I have recently contemplated with sincere admiration his operations in the face of the invader. A fresh breeze having solidly established itself in his neighbourhood, he equips himself for the fray with a couple of top-coats, a shawl, a fluffy railway rug, a pair of goloshes, a silken *cache-nez*, and a huge woollen comforter. He then stuffs his ears full of wadding, puts on a large pair of spectacles, opens a powerful umbrella, and sallies forth to brave the element, leaving but few square inches of epidermian superficies exposed to ventilation. A week ago, half-a-dozen such peripatetic triumphs of defensive armament could be beheld upon the red expanse that stretches away northward from the Pavillion Royal to the Parc aux Theatres; but they are all gone away. I am indeed alone—alone with wild skies, an angry sea, fierce gusts of wind and rain, wild sunsets and grey threatening mornings; but never have I found Ostend pleasanter than now, when it is utterly, hopelessly, "out of season." Words fail me to convey an idea of the joys and glories of the bathing. No need now to make two, or haply three, toilettes a day in order to suffer inspection on the brick promenade fronting the Cursaal. One's oldest peajacket and most battered of bowlers are elegant by comparison with the knitted *justaucorps* and shapeless head gear of the male natives; and the Ostendaises, even of the *haute bourgeoisie*, walk abroad in long black hooded cloaks of conventual cut, as Indian squaws. Where hundreds of gaily-dressed Russian, Austrian, Roumanian, and Polish ladies strolled up and down awhile ago, with freely flowing hair spread out over cambric handkerchiefs, ravishing costumes, distracting *chaussures*, and velvet-sheathed daggers dangling from their gilded girdles, à *l'intention* of the latest French novel, M. le Curé, tanned and devotional, stalks backwards and forwards in dignified solitude, his eyes rivetted upon a holy book, the leaves of which *will* flutter about in the most irreverent manner, do all he can to subdue their refractoriness. The few bathing machines that are wheeled daily into the sea are occupied by dames and damsels, natives of the soil—I mean of the sand, for all of Ostend that is not bricks and mortar is sand, with a dash of marine shells. Freed from their lodger responsibilities, these daughters of Ocean frisk somewhat ponderously in the lap of their invigorating parent, and brace up their energies for the operations of next season. The career of a waiter at an average restaurant in such resorts as Ostend, Trouville, Biarritz, *et hoc genus omne*, is, it would appear, one considerably more lucrative than that of the majority of educated gentlemen in liberal professions or the Government service of any country. He earns, for at least six months in the year, double the income of a German privy councillor or of a foreign corresponding clerk in a London merchant's office. His daily fees are generally in excess of two pounds, and he is nourished on the scale of four meals per diem by his employer, who, however, pays him no wages. Strange to say he seldom saves money. He is—especially the younger variety—generally an inveterate gambler, and fritters away in games of chance, lottery tickets, and other unremunerative investments, the handsome profits of his occupation. His pretensions are tremendous, and wax more so with each successive season. With the departure of the bathing, dancing, idling, dinner-eating, money-squandering foreigners, whose common language—with a few hardened British and Teutonic exceptions—is French, the genuine tongue of this district, which I will take leave to describe as Flemish of a peculiarly aggravated character, resumes its interrupted sway, and all foreign tongues fall to a humiliating discount.—*Telegraph.*

Because her husband quarrelled with her about his tea not being ready, Mrs. Chapman, aged nineteen, has drowned herself and child in a mill-dam at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax.

Mr. J. L. Litton, a barrister, was put on his trial, at the Reading Sessions, on the charge of having obtained £20 from a bank at Reading by means of a post-dated cheque, drawn by himself on another bank in which he had no account. Being found guilty, he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Three expeditions have been despatched by Russia against the Turcomans, for the purpose of restoring order among them, and also with a view to make observations. In Russia itself the disturbances in the Ural have been suppressed, and a large number of persons, some being in official positions, have been arrested at Moscow and on the Volga.

BRANDY FROM SAWDUST.

Zetterlund, after boiling 9 cwt. of sawdust with 7 cwt. of hydrochloric acid, sp. gr. 1·18, and 30·7 cwt. of water, under pressure of less than 2 pounds to the inch, found 3·33 per cent. of the mass to be grape sugar; and with 2½ hours of further boiling, 4·38 per cent. or 19·67 per cent. of the sawdust, to be grape sugar—an amount he was unable to exceed. After neutralizing the acid with lime until the cooled mash contained but ½ per cent., according to Lüderedoff's test, at 86 deg., a ferment made of 20 pounds of bruised malt was added. In 96 hours fermentation was complete, and distillation afforded 61 quarts of brandy of 50 per cent., at 59 deg., perfectly free from odour or taste of turpentine, and of very agreeable flavour. He considers it probable that the process might be successful on a large scale, if the amount of water and time of boiling (two important factors in the production of sugar) were accurately determined by experiments. By conversion of all the cellulose into sugar, each hundred weight of air-dried sawdust would yield at least 27·4 quarts of 50 per cent. brandy.

VACUUM.

What it is that surrounds our planet, that separates it from the other spheres that compose the universe; whether it is ether or a vast expanse of vacuum; how, in the latter case, light and heat are transmitted—all these and a hundred other questions are being asked just now, and Dr. Crookes, by some experiments he is making, has done much towards the solution of the problem. Attaching two pith balls to a stem of glass, delicately suspended by a silk thread in a flask from which all air is exhausted, he has brought to bear upon the pith a ray of light, and has found, after some five hundred experiments, that when there is perfect vacuum heat repels, and cold—in the shape of ice blocks—attracts, while when the vacuum is less perfect the very opposite result is gained. Very naturally, the attempts to account for these phenomena have been many, the most notable being those by Professor Reynolds, who holds that, whereas from the most cold substances evaporation, to a certain extent, will be evolved, vapour has been educed from the pith by Dr. Crookes's rays of light, and that these watery particles, in leaving the surface, have actually repelled the delicately suspended globules; while when cold has been applied, and condensation followed, the natural result has been to draw the surface forward. To this Dr. Crookes makes answer that mica, glass, and various metals, when heated to redness and deprived of evaporation, give off the same results and then proceeds to suggest that possibly the repulsion accompanying radiation is directly due to the impact of the waves upon the surface of the moving mass, and not through the intervention of either currents, evaporation, or condensation. Of course the question will not be definitively settled yet, and we must wait the result of other experiments before jumping to any conclusion. But, meanwhile, there is much reason in Dr. Crookes's theory. It is scarcely to be supposed that the vast expanse in which the worlds move is a vacuous wilderness, without form and void, an illimitable abyss.—*Telegraph.*

PERSONALITIES.

A correspondent in one of our contemporaries recently reminded us that "Ianthe" and "The Maid of Athens" were the only two surviving persons whom Byron had described or referred to in his poems. Whether this be accurately true or not, the generation against which that brilliant literary Ishmael waged such a constant and such a futile war has almost entirely passed away; and with it has passed the fashion of lampooning one's rivals—and even of extolling one's friends—in verse. Time was when a spice of personality was an indispensable attraction in a book meant to catch the public ear; and if a young or inexperienced author neglected this important point, the publisher would be sure to urge the necessity of catering for the general taste, and would perhaps himself suggest a worthy subject for an epigram. We are not referring to the Curlis of a century and a half ago, but to the very honourable and generous publishers with whom our grandfathers had to do. The literary controversies which were so rife in the age of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," but which are now-a-days comparatively rare, were gloated over by an eager public; and it is not to be wondered at if the publishers, who had their fingers continuously upon their customers' pulse, preferred such books as were calculated to stimulate the fever of curiosity. These personal references were, of course, very various in their character. No lady could complain of being immortalised as "Ianthe;" but we can imagine that a considerable number of Byron's victims would have given a round sum to be excluded from his bitter satires. It must have been a "bad quarter of an hour" for the "Scotch Reviewers" when they read the retaliation which one of their company had brought upon them; almost as uncomfortable as the five minutes in which the poor, ill treated governess read the description of herself, commencing with the words, "Born in a garret, in a kitchen bred." Few of Byron's friends or acquaintances escaped without a single splinter from his pen of gall; and some, as is well known, felt the injury very keenly. But at the same time he knew how to speak favourably both of the living and the dead. It is a strange instance of the vast power wielded for good or evil by the maker of simple verses, that one lady is at the present moment enjoying a comfortable annuity to which she had no other claim whatever than that of having been extolled by Byron in a few complimentary stanzas. To do Byron justice, he rarely "showed up" his contemporaries unless they had previously turned their pens against him; whereas there were poets in those times who hated in verse for no better reason than that their victims took a different view of politics from their own. Shelley's outburst against Castlereagh, and many of "Peter Pindar's" unmeasured diatribes, exceeded in their bitterness anything which we should consider justifiable to-day.

When we say that the fashion of personal allusions amongst poets has passed away, we do not mean that the circumstance is unknown in the present generation. The Laureate's escapade in *Punch*, in which he applied the lash to the shoulders of a brother poet, is not likely to be forgotten; and he has taken several other occasions of belabouring his critics, and the race of "irresponsible reviewers" in general. It is but a short time ago that two of our most popular poets took up the cudgels to one another in the public prints, and overloaded their genius by a mist of hard words and recriminations perhaps quite as virulent as anything that Byron wrote of a rival. Only we had the example of a poet, favourably known by the productions of his lyric muse, bitterly attacking in mediocre verse the holders of opinions which he disliked. There can be no doubt that personal allusions of the kind which we have instanced are in every sense objectionable, and that the decay of the fashion is a matter for much congratulation. Two reasons in particular might be given, which would amply suffice to condemn the practice. In the first place, it is so very easy to lash oneself into a rage by the whip-cracking of our own rhymes and metres, just as certain animals are said to do by the application of their tails. It is quite possible to work oneself into a literary fury against a literary rival, whilst at the club or in the street we should take him by the hand, and exchange the idle gossip of the day. Again, it is beyond all question that literary wrangles have a tendency to debase literature itself. There is no such thing as a sublime personality. The only lofty satire is that which is thoroughly general in its application. A poet who is either prejudiced or angry necessarily descends from the back of Pegasus, and holds on, if at all, by the tail. In other words, his verses limp, his ideas grow commonplace, and the savour of his poetry is destroyed. English poets in particular do well to let this species of satire alone; for though as a rule an Englishman is an admirable fighter, he is decidedly limited in his mastery of weapons. Poetry is a foil that should always have the button on; but we have a too straightforward way of taking the buttons off. In France they manage these things differently. There they can cross foils without hurting each other; it is a national characteristic. Molière used occasionally to hit living persons very hard; but we read of one instance in which he completely disarmed the resentment of the object of his satire by reading his play to him privately, before it was put upon the stage. He had satirised his man in such a polite style that the latter was easily persuaded to take as much individual attention as a compliment. The thing would have been impossible in England. For us, at all events, the day of personalities in literature is past; and we imagine that no sensible Englishman regrets it. Even flattery is in questionable taste; but that a man should be lampooned by his fellow on account of a mere difference of opinion is no longer to be tolerated.—*Globe.*

LORD PALMERSTON.*

(*Spectator.*)

This volume of Lord Palmerston's "Life" is, unfortunately, the last that we shall get from the pen of Lord Dalling and Bulwer. He did not live to bring the story beyond the year 1847; so we hear nothing about Palmerston's condonation of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* or of the great part that he played in the Crimean War, or of the nearly absolute power which he wielded over the House of Commons and England in the last years of his life. Even the narrative that we do get is only a fragment, and the editor, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, has often been obliged to piece isolated sentences together. He has done the work but poorly, yet the volume itself is, nevertheless, so interesting that we cannot afford to waste space or time in criticising a careless editor. It reveals Palmerston chiefly in the character which gave him European fame, and which forms his best title to the respect of his countrymen—that of a Foreign Minister. He never had the slightest pretensions to be a master of home policy; his instincts being too aristocratic to give him any sympathy with the popular spirit which is slowly killing the Whig element of English Liberalism. But he filled a great position as a Foreign Minister, and he upheld with no unworthy hand those high traditions of English honour and influence which had been guarded by Canning, Pitt, and Chatham. If he had not the genius of those men, he had their masterful, often wilful spirit. Never had we a Minister more thoroughly English both in his strength and in his weakness. Abroad he was held to be the very incarnation of English pride, prejudice, and courage; and if he differed materially from his great predecessors, it was in the almost boyish pugnacity of his nature, a pugnacity which seemed to give him a positive relish for a diplomatic combat with such a swordsman as Guizot. His Irish blood revealed itself in the eargerness with which he flung himself into the fray, in the good-humoured ferocity with which he attacked his opponents, and in the frankness with which he expressed his disgust or anger when he found himself beaten. He carried to the Foreign Office much of the temper which his countrymen brought to Donnybrook Fair, and the results were somewhat similar. While he directed our foreign policy, England was the most quarrelsome State in the whole world. Palmerston always assumed that the most powerful of British arguments is a British fleet, and, in these meaker days, when we turn our cheek to the smiter, it is amazing to see how often he threatened to declare war against any Power that did not happen to agree with him. He was always the warlike member of the Cabinet. He would have sent a fleet to the Spanish port in 1848 to demand an apology for Narvaez's insulting dismissal of our Minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, after the negotiation of the Spanish Marriages. He would, even in his irresolute old age, have declared war against Prussia and Austria in order to defend Denmark, if France had not refused to join England. Had he lived long enough to conduct the Alabama negotiations, and had he continued to wield as immense an influence over the minds of his countrymen as he exercised at the time of his death, there can scarcely be a doubt, not only that the Treaty of Washington would never have been framed, but that the collision of the two countries would not have ended as it did. Palmerston's intellect was eminently of that direct, simple, and combative order which disdains subtleties, and chooses the nearest way to its end, even when that way lies through a field of battle. Hence he was more feared and hated by foreign States than any other English Minister of our time.

His weakness as a statesman was closely linked to his strength. If he was English in his peremptory determination to have his own way, even at the sacrifice of all the canons of politeness, he was equally English in his political creed, and he had formed it at a time when to be English signified to be provincial. Mr. Matthew Arnold would have called him an incurable Philistine. He was possessed with the belief that the British Constitution was a specific for the cure of all political ills, and he offered it to every nation that he found troubled with revolutionary maladies. He was like a country doctor who should prescribe the same pill for consumption, cholera, paralysis, and raving delirium. In sober earnest, he besought even Spain to swallow the pill. Lord Dalling's respect for his memory breaks down before that preposterous limitation of the resources of the political pharmacy to one kind of dose. The truth is that Palmerston did not understand the Revolutionary, or even the Radical, temper; he did not see whence it came, or whither it was leading Europe; he did not perceive that it was too subtle to be withstood by treaties or put down by grapeshot; and hence, when he passed beyond the circle of statecraft, he seemed hopelessly blind to the future of the Continent. His sagacity appeared to desert him when he quitted the ground which could be covered by protocols. Therefore he has left no permanent mark on the map of Europe. All his diplomatic structures rested on too slender a foundation to stand alone, because they were made to depend on fleeting interests or dynastic arrangements. They were never shaped at the bidding of the profounder cravings of his time, such as the demand for the unification of nationalities. Thus, although he seemed to suspect that Italy could not remain a mass of petty States, he also held, in 1846, that the best policy of England was to encourage the Liberalism of the Pope, and discourage the followers of Mazzini. He saw the battle coming,—nay, his apprehensions were prophetic; for he feared that France might fight Austria in Italy, that the contest might spread to Germany, that Austria might be broken, and France made more powerful than ever. He anticipated all but the final catastrophe, in which France was struck to the dust; and yet he so miscalculated the tremendous forces which he saw at work, as to imagine that they might be guided into the safe channel of constitutional Whiggery by the hand of a reforming Pope. Lord Dalling politely expresses his surprise at the belief that a government of priests would willingly resign any portion of its power into the hands of laics, or that men like Mazzini "would care two straws about moderate constitutional

MR. BEECHER AND HIS CONGREGATION.

The *New York Times* of October 3rd says:—"The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher returned from his summer vacation on Thursday evening, and last evening participated in the usual Friday evening prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church. Whatever may have been the character of the prejudices excited by the recent controversy in which Mr. Beecher's name was so prominently mentioned, the reception he met with last evening demonstrated beyond all question that he possesses the implicit confidence and cordial support of the members of the Plymouth congregation. The church was opened shortly after 6 o'clock, but within half an hour it was filled to repletion, and during the remainder of the evening the aisles and corridors were so densely blocked that egress and ingress were almost impossible. When Mr. Beecher, accompanied by his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Holliday, his brother, Dr. Edward Beecher, and his sons, made his appearance on the platform, he was greeted with tremendous cheers. The prominent members of the church rushed forward to grasp his hand, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and applauded, and amid the general plaudits he took his accustomed seat. The general prayer offered up on the occasion had no special significance, and by implication alone could be supposed to have any relation to the trouble in which the church has been involved, and in Mr. Beecher's address there was not a word which could be regarded as having a direct reference to it. The church was sufficiently politic to avoid any allusions to the subject, and its members only expressed their feelings by their cordial and unaffected greeting of Mr. Beecher at the conclusion of the services. On leaving the church Mr. Beecher was loudly cheered."

PASTOR BERSIER AT HARROW.

(*Daily News.*)

Pastor Bersier, one of the most eloquent and high-minded of the French Protestant preachers, has been delivering to the boys of Harrow School a discourse on France, which, if we may judge from the report of a contemporary, was not only a brilliant piece of rhetoric, but a severe criticism on his own country. M. Bersier has seen the gilded hollowness of the Empire, and the disasters of the war; he lived in Paris, if we are not mistaken, throughout the Commune; and he is persuaded that the shouting of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity has done France no good. He also thinks that her supreme lack is such a religion as she can respect, and he has come to this country for the purpose of collecting sufficient money for the building of five Protestant schools at Paris. We wish him all success; for any educational work that he undertakes is certain to be noble. But we may be permitted to ask why the old Huguenot fervour has grown so cold as to need pecuniary aid from England. The French Protestants are still a rich as well as a supremely respectable class, and the congregation that has the high privilege of listening to M. Bersier's own brilliant sermons shows no evidences of poverty. Why, then, do they not furnish him with ample funds for so good a work? Can it be that they do not share his bright expectations as to what the Huguenot creed will yet do for France? We put these questions with no wish to discourage Pastor Bersier's appeal, and we trust, indeed, that he will gather abundant money in England to execute his design; for there could not be a better or a nobler custodian. But he would do well to explain the cause of the chill which has come over Huguenot ardour at the very time when it is more needed to brace up the moral life of France.

THE LABOUR LAWS COMMISSION.

The *Times* observes that the Royal Commission appointed last session to inquire into the operation of the Master and Servant Act 1867, and of the Criminal Law Amendment Act have just issued a preliminary report. They state that they have taken sufficient evidence on the working of the former of these Acts to enable them to make their report upon it. But they have only taken evidence in part respecting the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Law of Conspiracy; and, considering that an intimate connection exists between the two subjects, they consider it desirable to postpone any definite report until they can treat the two together. In the meantime they have thought it expedient to publish the evidence they have taken on the Master and Servant Act, which they deem sufficient to afford a basis for their final conclusions. The impression is suggested by a perusal of the evidence of the working men that their views of the Act are somewhat determined by the circumstance that the predominant influence among them is that of unions where the members are persons whose work is less intimately organized than that of the workmen in great metal factories. The London trades' delegate, for instance, belongs to a trade, that of house decorating, in which there is practically no contract at all. "We leave and go," he says, "just as it suits us; and the employer takes us on and discharges us just as it suits him," and he is evidently inclined to think such an arrangement desirable in all cases. There can be little doubt, however, that there are some details of the Act in which an alteration in deference to the workmen would be willingly accepted by the masters. Thus, Mr. Bleckly says he thinks it would be only reasonable concession to the feelings of the men if the Act could be administered generally by means of stipendiary magistrates, instead of, as at present, by employers who, though not immediately concerned in the case before them, may be suspected of a class interest. The great demand of the workmen, on the other hand, is for substantial equality, and there does not seem any impossibility in leading them to realize the exceptional position of certain traders. There is, in short, every indication that a compromise of some kind will be practicable; but the evidence renders it clear that any alteration made can be only of the nature of a compromise.

The University of Leipsic has conferred on a young Jewish lady, Fräulein Rosa Rabinstein, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Some two years back she gave a course of popular lectures on science.

MEDICINE AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.—During the week ending Aug. 17th, a congress of Danish physicians, more than 200 in number, met at Aarhuus, when, among other points under discussion, the claims of women to enter the profession were brought forward. The congress came to no definite determination on the subject, but it listened with patience to the members who pleaded the cause of female students, and the general feeling at the meeting seemed to be that there was nothing to prevent women from treating the diseases of their sex with ability and success, while in the matter of obstetric practice it was in the highest degree desirable to transfer it completely from the hands of common midwives to those of women duly certificated by the University.

"KATIE KING" HUGGED.—The Holmes (Spiritualist) family, who have been giving "Katie King" seances in Michigan, were recently brought to grief at Blissfield, where they gave a long, dark seance. Finally "Katie" appeared and disappeared twice. When she appeared the third time, Mr. Frank Brown, one of the respons ble men of Blissfield, suddenly jumped and caught her, and had her fairly in his arms within the cabinet. At this time Holmes put out the light, and the whole clan succeeded in getting the woman representing "Katie King" away from him. Mr. Brown says he can swear that it was a living person, made up of flesh, blood and muscle, and considerable of it. The people in attendance became very much excited, and wanted to scatter the show arrangements in the street. The next day the swindling crowd packed up and left Blissfield for the East, taking "Katie" with them. Thus endeth one branch of this humbug.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 7TH, EVENING.

Closing rates:—Patna, $602½ to $605, little doing; Benares, $562½ to $565, little doing; Malwa new, $562½ to $565, for first quality, nothing doing. Imports per steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, 1,125 chests Patna, 486 chests Benares. Estimated stocks in Hongkong—Patna 1,125 chests, Benares 525 chests, Malwa 350 chests.—Total, 2,000 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½ to 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½ to 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 221
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 221
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—5 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share, premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 78 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$198 to $200 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$127 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 79 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share.

SALES ON DECEMBER 7TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinseo.

Yellow Peas, 600 piculs, at $1.75, by Hang-hin-tai to local trader.

Vermicelli, 80 bags, at $7.70, by Kin-hing-cheung to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 2 bags, at $31.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 5 bags, at $38.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Shanghai Cotton, 20 bags, at $14.00, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.00, by Chun-chong to local trader.

Mushrooms, 5 cases, at $61.00, by Kwong-yun-on to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 50 packages, at Tls. 6.4.0.0, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 5 pieces, at $79.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Black Dates, 10 bags, at Tls. 2.4.0.0, by Chun-kee to travelling trader.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Macao Relief Fund having received several parcels of Clothes for the Sufferers by the Typhoon, beg to tender thanks to the generous donors; and as winter is approaching, the vigor of which will be keenly felt by the destitute, who look up to the wealthy and those in easy circumstances for relief, the Charity of the Public is again appealed to for further donations, especially of Children's Clothing, of which but little has been received. This appeal is particularly directed to the sympathy of Mothers of Families towards the Children of the Poor.

FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES,
Secretary, Macao Relief Fund Committee.
1919 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

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C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

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Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

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THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
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MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT,
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OFFICE—*Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Loch Street*
HONGKONG.
1428 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th inst.
LONDON	Ardent	Robert Chasper	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mathilda Atheling	Whereat	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	James Dodds	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do	Titania		England	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Therese	C. Jensen	Whampoa	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Beemah	Blackstone	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hans	Le Moult	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Chinaman		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Geelong (str.)	G. Fraser	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Poache		Messageries Maritimes	On 17th inst., at noon.
CALLAO	Callao	Vidaurrazaga	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 23rd inst.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)	Morales	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On 10th inst. at noon.
Do.	Yuen-tze-fee (str.)	Moalle		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Candelaria	Barredo		Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Mongol (str.)	Flamank	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On 11th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Ly-ee-moon (str.)	Stevens		Birley & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Thibet (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 14th inst.
Do.	Glenlyon (str.)	Grange	Hongkong	Turner & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW AND AMOY	Consolation (str.)	L. Cormack	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW	Milton (str.)			Gilman & Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,
DRESS MAKERS AND MILLINERS,
ARE now SHOWING their STOCK of NEW GOODS
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AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS,
Comprising the Latest NOVELTIES in each Department.
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BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
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and all the
NEW MATERIAL for DRESSES.
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AND
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AND
SASH RIBBONS.
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AND
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VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
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AND AT SHANGHAI.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.
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TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
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AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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THE ROSEBERY GLADIATEUR, ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, do.
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Do. CHEESE.
Oregon Champagne CYDER.
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Best Quality White American BEANS.
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WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
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built on the Clyde, classed 90 A 1, of 2,000 Tons Carrying Capacity; 160 Horse-power; with Compound Engines, consuming 15 Tons of Coal daily.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain F. Ashton, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY next, the 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 2038 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE British Steamer
"CONSOLATION,"
Captain L. Cormack, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.
5d 2026 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
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Captain Moalle, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2025 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"DEUCALION,"
will be despatched on or about the 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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1999 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
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FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"GLENLYON,"
Captain Grange, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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Agents.
tf 2019 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"LY-EE-MOON,"
Captain Stevens, expected from Singapore about the 9th instant, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2003 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO,)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"THIBET,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1874. [2011

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1874. [2012

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship
"KINFAUNS CASTLE,"
James Dodds, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 1889 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK

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"HANS,"
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For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1834 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)

THE Peruvian Clipper Ship
"CALLAO,"
Captain Vidaurrazaga, will be despatched as above, on or about the 23rd December, and would take some light Cargo at a Cheap Freight. Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1833 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German Bark
"THERESE,"
C. Jensen, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 1888 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship
"MORNING LIGHT,"
2,317 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1585 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark
"ARDENT,"
Robert Chasper, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1419 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship
"TITANIA,"
Captain England, will load here and at Whampoa, (also at Macao, if sufficient inducement,) and will have early despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2000 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Captain Camus, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 1969 Hongkong, 30th November, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Barque
"MATHILDA ATHELING,"
Whereat, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 1706 Hongkong, 16th October, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
(*To follow the "Hopewell."*)

THE A 1 British Ship
"BEEMAH,"
Captain Blackstone, will load here and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1715 Hongkong, 19th October, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship
"FREDERICK TUDOR,"
Bearse, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1799 Hongkong, 30th October, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG,*" Captain C. FRASER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 9th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th November, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., instead of at the time previously advertised, taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, December 5th, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th December, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG,*" Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 16th December, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A Mail will close

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenlyon*, to-day, the 8th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 7.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Adria*, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*" "*GEELONG*"

The English Contract Packet "*GEELONG*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 9th December.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 9th December.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 10th December.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 10th December, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 10th December, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 10th December.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet

Extracts.

THE SWALLOWS' FAREWELL.

With songs and flowers we follow the Spring,
Queen Spring, as she flies to her distant lands;
Over land, over sea, our restless wing
Tarries not, save where her footstep stands.

The sunbeams flash on our flitting breasts,
To lighten our beautiful Mistress's way;
And when for a moment her fleet foot rests,
Over her head we hover and play.

Men cannot see our beautiful Queen,
But they think Spring follows wherever we fly;
And they cry to us,—Stay, that the woods may be green?
And,—Rest, that the Winter may come not nigh!

But the beautiful Spring is flying, and we
Must fly with her,—fly with her over the land;
And follow her,—follow her over the sea,
For her guard, in a vast, invincible band.

For see! the Autumn with fiery hand
Is touching our haunts in the tall green trees;
And ruthlessly soon his flaming brand
Shall bid our bright homes flare in the breeze.

And soon the armies of Winter shall march,
The legioned frosts, o'er the land below;
Whose feet the rivers and fountains parch,
Whose hands hurl arrowy hail and snow.

Poor men! your beautiful Spring should die,
Stricken and slain by the Winter, if we
Did not shield her flying, and with her fly
Where never a Winter's breath may be.

But fear not, for the' she fly from you,
Long tho' the tyrant Winter reign,
For his forces vainly her feet pursue,
And safe she shall come to you yet again.

For in the lands where you weep her gone,
She shall gather armies and mighty bands,
She shall borrow the arrowy shafts of the sun,
To drive the Winter out of your lands.

The west wind and south shall her chariots be,
When with force invincible on the track
Of the pallid Winter she march, and we
And Summer and joy in her train come back.

—*Spectator.* F. W. P.

SPECTRE CATTLE.

We once came across a pious lady who was greatly distressed at a *table d'hôte* somewhere in the north of Italy, when she discovered she had eaten calves-foot jelly on a Friday, but was much comforted by an Irish priest beside her saying, "See here, ma'am. Don't fret yourself; there's not meat enough on all the calves from this to Rome to give you a chance of breaking the fast."—"*A Word for the Convent Boarding Schools,*" *in Frazer's Magazine.*

CHINESE LOVE OF GAMBLING.

I followed the others to the gambling-house; it was a dirty-looking shop in a narrow street, crowded with Chinamen; here we lost a few dollars at "a game we did not understand"—a game the Chinese love with such a strange infatuation. Great gamblers they all are almost from infancy; you will often see little children hazarding any cash they have to purchase their dinner at a street stall, and taking a chance of getting a meal worth double the coin they have in hand, or going without food altogether. Give a beggar alms, and instead of buying a strange-looking sausage-roll, that a hawker is carrying about, he will gamble for two, if he loses, curl himself up in his voluminous rags and wait contentedly for another benevolent donor, or for the kindest friend of all to his wretched tribe, the great rest-giver, Death.—*Now-a-Days.*

A HORRIBLE CUSTOM.

Seeing that a crowd had gathered in the lower portion of the Apache village, I walked towards it, and saw a number of the braves engaged in throwing a mule, which they had lassoed. Inquiry revealed the fact that they were about procuring the meat for their feast. After throwing the animal and securely tying his feet, two of these devils incarnate then advanced and commenced with knives to cut the meat from the thighs and other parts of the animal in large chunks, while the poor creature uttered the most terrible cries. After cutting the meat clean to the bone, they proceeded to pierce the jugular vein, thus ending his misery, the squaws catching the blood in huge gourds. I afterwards learned that this process was resorted to from the fact that the meat taken from a live animal was considered more tender. The blood was fed to the children to make them brave, and was also considered an especial delicacy for seasoning their stews.—"*The Marvellous Country,*" *by S. W. Cozzens.*

ROSEMARY.

The origin of strewing the graves of corpses with rosemary, and carrying it to the funerals for that purpose, is somewhat uncertain. It cannot have been the same as that which induced the ancient Romans to make use of cypress, "which, being at once cut, will never flourish nor grow again, as emblem of their dying for ever;" but rather as a symbol of immortality, which, as we shall see, is the meaning of other plants employed at funerals. According to the *British Apollo* for 1708 (where it is asked "Whence proceeds that so constant formality of persons bearing a sprig of rosemary in their hands, when accompanying the obsequies of a deceased person?") "that custom had its rise from a notion of alexipharmick, or preservative virtue, in that herb, against pestilential distempers; whence the smelling thereto at funerals was probably thought a powerful defence against the morbid effluvia of the corpse; nor is it for the same reason less customary to burn rosemary in the chambers of the sick."—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

STORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Taking half-a-dozen well-mounted men and a guide with him, Tarleton (Sir Banastre) the avenger, set off for the mountains, and before the next morning broke, Keitt was on his way, gagged, and with his legs tied under his horse's belly, to the British camp. The way in which the dauntless rebel was captured illustrates the daring courage for which Tarleton was so famous. He received information that at the back of Keitt's log-hut there was an open or unglazed window, to admit light to the hovel, and placed about 8 or 10 feet from the ground. Shortly after midnight Tarleton and his party drew up outside the cabin, and the leader commanded its inmates, in a loud voice, "to surrender in the King's name." The only answer was the crack of a rifle fired through the chinks, which sorely wounded Tarleton's horse, and narrowly missed its rider's thigh. Commanding five of his men to keep the desperado occupied in front, Tarleton slipped quickly with his sixth man to the back of the hut, and, unobserved by its occupants, mounted upon the shoulders of his companion, and peeped in through the window. He saw that the man at bay had two rifles, one of which was loaded by his wife, while he handled the other himself. Choosing a moment when both rifles had been discharged, and neither was completely reloaded, Tarleton sprang suddenly to the sill of the window, and leaped down upon Keitt. The struggle was desperate; but so prompt and unexpected was the attack, that the surprised American had not time to get hold of any weapon before he was locked in Tarleton's iron grasp. In vain did Keitt's wife attempt to strike or stab the invader. Wherever her blow was about to fall, her husband's body was interposed. The English soldiers soon came to their leader's assistance; and Keitt, whom Tarleton respected for his gallantry, was a prisoner.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE SALT OF THE SEA.

The saltness of the sea is one of those wonderful facts which we are apt to take for granted, without inquiring as to the cause of which it is which it is the effect. That the sea is salt everybody knows; but why salt? Why are not rivers salt also? The degree to which saltness pervades sea-water varies. Some parts of the ocean are saturated with saline matter, others are almost brackish. The water of the Caribbean sea is dense compared with that of the Baltic in the proportion of 0.12 to 0.19. The kind of salt, however, to be found in sea-water is universally the same whatever the density of the water may be. Local causes may affect water to a certain extent, but experience shows that the salts extracted from sea-water, in whatever part of the world, are substantially the same in kind, the only difference being in the quantity. The salts contained are:—Chloride of sodium (common salt), chloride of potassium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, bromide of magnesium, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime (common chalk), sulphate of magnesia, carbonate of magnesia.—*Cassell's World of Wonders.*

THE END OF THE FLEET DITCH.

In 1833 (George II.) the Fleet, being so often tried and found guilty, underwent at last its final doom. The City of London petitioned the House of Commons for permission to cover it up out of sight, as all navigation had ceased, it had become impossible to cleanse it, and several persons had fallen in and been suffocated in the mud. A bill was accordingly passed, by virtue of which the fee-simple of the site of the premises on the line of the Fleet Ditch was vested in the Corporation for ever, on condition that proper drains were made, to receive the runlet choked stream. In 1735 two sewer arches, ten feet high and six feet wide, were completed, from Fleet Bridge to Holborn Bridge, and covered over, and the new Fleet Market erected on the site in 1737. The thing was only half done, after all, for the noisome part, from the corner of Bridge Street to the Thames, still remained open, and was not arched over till the approaches to Blackfriars Bridge were completed, between 1760 and 1768, and even then one stubborn Conservative kept a small, filthy dock still uncovered. In 1768, a drunken barber, from Bromley, in Kent, was found in Fleet-Ditch, standing upright and frozen to death.—*Cassell's Old and New London.*

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

2dz 2013 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

1m 1979 Hongkong, 30th November, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. R. MORGAN
Agent.

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital, ... $1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, ... $1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris, ... $1,000,000
$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 % on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 % on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

[illegible] Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1809 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on first-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance, such discount being payable on the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 19th November, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 335

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ..... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association, until further notice, provides out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributes among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business [illegible] to amount of Premiums contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 7th December, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400lbs,	$98.00 a $114.00	
" " 28 a 32 "	111.00 a 116.00	
" " 38 a 42 "	120.00 a 136.00	
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs ..... per piece	$1.80 a 1.88	
" 8 lbs ..... "	2.00 a 2.05	
" 8½ lbs ..... "	2.20 a 2.25	
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed ..... "	2.05 a 2.30	
" 64 a 66 " " "	2.45 a 2.60	
" 68 a 80 " " "	2.80 a 3.45	
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ..... per piece	2.40 a 2.45	
WHITE BROCADES, ... "	2.65 a 2.70	
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ..... "	2.60 a 2.65	
" 40 " ..... "	3.85 a 4.00	
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs,	1.80 a 2.45	
" 34 " & 36 " 8 lbs,	2.15 a 2.20	
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ... "	3.80 a 3.95	
DYED BROCADE DO. ..... "	3.80 a 3.95	
DYED DAMASK DO. ..... per piece	6.00 a 8.25	
CHINTZ, ... "	1.85 a 1.90	
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ..... per doz.	0.30 a 0.65	
" Brown ..... "	0.30 a 0.65	
" Red ..... "	0.75 a 0.80	
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch ..... per yard	0.21 a 0.22	
" Gentian, 22 " ..... "	0.15 a 0.18	
VELVETEENS, Black ..... "	0.22 a 0.23	

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ... per yard	0.78 a 0.79	
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet ..... per piece	10.00 a 10.20	
" " Assorted ..... "	9.40 a 9.50	
" *HH* Scarlet ..... "	9.85 a 9.90	
" " Assorted ..... "	9.40 a 9.45	
CAMLETS, *SSS* ..... "	16.50 a 17.00	
" *SS* ..... "	18.00 a 18.50	
" *S* ..... "	19.00 a 19.50	
" *BBB* ..... "	20.00 a 20.50	
LASTINGS, *DD* ..... "	15.00 a 15.50	

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod ..... per picul	3.60 a 3.75	
" Hoop ..... "	4.60 a 4.75	
" Bar ..... "	3.40 a 3.45	
" Wire ..... "	8.00 a 8.85	
LEAD ..... "	7.75 a 7.85	
SPELTER, English ..... per tub.	4.70 a 4.75	
" Swedish ..... "	4.80 a 4.90	
TIN, Malacca ..... per picul	24.40 a 25.50	
TIN PLATES ..... per box	8.50 a 8.60	
SHEATHING METAL ..... per picul	27.00 a 29.00	
QUICKSILVER, English ..... "	240.00 a —	
" American ..... "	240.00 a —	
SPELTER ..... "	7.25 a 7.50	

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai ..... per picul	13.20 a 14.00	
" Ningpo ..... "	14.00 a 14.30	
" Ticatein ..... "	14.50 a 15.00	
" Tungchow ..... "	15.50 a 16.00	
" Bengal ..... "	13.00 a 14.50	
ALUM ..... "	1.60 a 1.85	
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white ..... "	4.20 a 4.50	
" Black ..... "	3.30 a 3.50	
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ..... "	2.45 a 2.50	
" " 2 ..... "	2.20 a 2.25	
" Siam, white ..... "	1.85 a 1.90	
" " mill cleaned ..... "	1.70 a 1.75	
" Manila ..... "	2.35 a 2.40	
" Singapore ..... "	2.10 a 2.15	
" Saigon ..... "	1.60 a 1.65	
" Arracan ..... "	2.10 a 2.15	
" Rangoon ..... "	2.35 a 2.40	
SALTPETRE ..... "	6.00 a 6.25	
COALS, AFLOAT ..... per ton.		
" English steam ..... "	13.00 a 14.00	
" American Anthracite ..... "	— —	
" Sydney ..... "	11.50 a —	
WINDOW GLASS ..... per box.	3.50 a 3.60	

STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,

RATTANS, Straits ..... per picul.	5.80 a 6.00	
" Banjar ..... "	4.50 a 4.80	
PEPPER, White ..... "	18.00 a 18.50	
" Black ..... "	13.00 a 13.10	
BETEL NUTS ..... "	3.50 a 4.25	
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar ..... "	3.50 a 4.20	
" South Seas ..... "	17.50 a 19.00	
SAPAN WOOD, Manila ..... "	1.50 a 2.10	
" Siam ..... "	2.50 a 2.75	
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	1.20 a 1.25	
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	6.50 a 6.65	
WHEAT, Tientsin ..... per picul.	1.80 a 1.85	
" California ..... "	2.25 a 2.50	
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 8 ..... "	6.00 a 6.50	
" Dk. Brown ..... "	3.60 a 3.70	
" West Coast, Dk. Brown ..... "	3.20 a 3.30	
" Manila, Dry White ..... "	4.40 a 4.50	
" Dk. Brown ..... "	3.75 a 3.90	
CAMPHOR, packed ..... "	16.00 a 18.75	
PEAS, White ..... "	1.85 a 1.88	
" Green ..... "	2.10 a 2.35	
" Black ..... "	1.75 a 1.95	
" Yellow ..... "	1.85 a 1.90	
MUSHROOMS ..... "	65.00 a 70.00	
IRAWEED, Green ..... "	1.40 a 1.90	
" Cut ..... "	2.70 a 2.80	
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large ..... "	9.50 a 11.50	
" " middle ..... "	7.75 a 8.20	
" " small ..... "	5.20 a 5.70	
VERMICELLI, Tientsin ..... "	6.50 a 7.40	
BEES WAX, Japan ..... "	12.00 a 13.55	
" Hankow ..... "	77.00 a 77.55	

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adria	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	*Sunk*
Albay	Diez	Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	*On shore*
Alaska	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	Macknish	Brit. str	2153	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Binemar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str	1425	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Carrisbrooke	Scott	Brit. str	835	Soon Cheong & Co	
Colorado	H. G. Morse	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	
Consolation	L. Cormack	Brit. str	761	Ah-yon	
Vicary		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Fame	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Teiwan	Morales	Span. str	355	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Formosa	Chas. Fraser	Brit. str	1124	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Geelong	J. Grange	Brit. str	1373	Turner & Co	
Glenlyon	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Hanyang ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kinshan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Leonor		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Little Orphan	J. Flamank	Brit. str	1468	Aug. Heard & Co	Yokohama
Mongol	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Ningpo	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Norna	W. H. Peckley	Brit. str	1600	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Orissa	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Pawhuxet	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Powan ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡		Brit. str	252	Landstein & Co	Saigon
Saltee	Garcia	Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jejeebhoy		Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yassa	Ashton	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yeesang					

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Andreas	J. Peters	Ger. bk	423	Chinese	
Ardent	R. Clasper	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Atlantic	Mellor	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Besmah	Black Lane	Brit. sh	887	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Burra Noorfol	Wergitzky	Siam. bk	900	Chinese	
Callao	A. Udanarazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Candelaria	Don Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	Manila
Candida	Chieta	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	
Carricks	Carr	Brit. sh	916	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cecilia		Port. bk	433		
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	380	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	*Repairing*
Chinaman	Mackenzie	Brit. bk	667	Olyphant & Co	New York
Civiale	Brock	Ger. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Captain	
Constance	James Edwards	Brit. bk	350	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Dan	Holberg	Swed. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok
Emigrante	Lagunaguino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ferdinand Brum	A. F. Ross	Ger. bk	754	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Amr. sh	1156	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. sh	526	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Guam	Cable	Brit. bk	298	Borneo Co. Limited	
Hamilton	Ross	Amr. sh	1262	Messageries Maritimes	
Henriette Bohn	Wupper	Ger. bk	650	Wm. Pustau & Co	Manila, &c.
Jacobine	Hoblmann	Ger. bk	417	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Juno	Bletben	Amr. bk	350	Captain	
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	812	Russell & Co	
Marina	F. Jean	Brit. bk	609	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Maria y Vicente	Santawloina	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Medora	Petrie	Brit. bk	357	Olyphant & Co	
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	2377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	701	Chinese	
Onward	Stinson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	Fung-fat-loong	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	Captain	
Seaforth	Bernet	Siam. bk	311	Chinese	*Sunk*
Sea Waif	Koerner	Amr. bk	273	Rozario & Co	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
S. R. Cham Roarn	M. S. Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Stefano	Meloslavich	Aus. bk	857	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	335	Siemssen & Co	
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Veata	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	295	Melchers & Co	
Vidal	Rondeau	Fren. bk	709	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Windhover	Findlay	Brit. bk	346	Captain	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Geo. S. Nares	Hongkong
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Hongkong
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. R. H. Harris	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royes	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Amoy
Mesanee	Military Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	850	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Nagasaki
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bol